

1960

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

H.R. 8253. An act for the relief of Pierre R. DeBroux;

H.R. 8740. An act to provide for the leasing of oil and gas interests in certain lands owned by the United States in the State of Texas;

H.R. 9142. An act to provide for payment for lands heretofore conveyed to the United States as a basis for lieu selections from the public domain, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9201. An act to validate certain mining claims in California;

H.R. 9541. An act to amend section 109(g) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949;

H.R. 9711. An act for the relief of Robert L. Stoermer;

H.R. 9751. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ielle Helen Hinman;

H.R. 10021. An act providing a uniform law for the transfer of securities to and by fiduciaries in the District of Columbia;

H.R. 10068. An act to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, to authorize travel and transportation allowances, add transportation of dependents and of baggage and household effects to the homes of their selection for certain members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11522. An act to amend the act of August 26, 1935, to permit certain real property of the United States to be conveyed to States, municipalities, and other political subdivisions for highway purposes;

H.R. 11787. An act to authorize a continuation of flight instruction for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps until August 1, 1964;

H.R. 12052. An act to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, for an additional 2 years;

H.R. 12265. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize certain persons to administer oaths and to perform notarial acts for persons serving with, employed by, or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States;

H.R. 12346. An act to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury;

H.R. 12570. An act to amend section 303(c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 by imposing certain limitations on the transportation of household effects; and

H.J. Res. 627. Joint resolution to authorize appropriations incident to U.S. participation in the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION ACT

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to call up and give immediate consideration to H.R. 11001, a bill to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Development Association.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11001) to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Development Association.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was read the second time.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, for parliamentary reasons, the House adopted H.R. 11001, with an amendment, instead of S. 3074, which was passed with

an amendment on June 2. With the exception of the respective amendments, the bills approved by the House and the Senate are identical.

The amendment to S. 3074 inserted the words, "except gifts" at several places in the clause in section 5(c) that begins with the words "except that loans." This meant that, without further authorization, U.S.-held excess local currencies could be loaned, but not donated, to the Association by a U.S. agency authorized by law to make loans to international organizations. The amendment to H.R. 11001, on the other hand, places a period at the end of the first clause in section 5(c) and deletes the entire "except" clause. This amendment, therefore, provides that no funds beyond those authorized in the bill may be made available to the Association without authorization by Congress.

Since the House amendment is broader and more conclusive than the one adopted by the Senate, I am certain that it is highly satisfactory to those of my colleagues who voted for the amendment to S. 3047. It is my understanding that H.R. 11001, as amended, is acceptable to the administration and to the original supporters of the International Development Association idea.

Mr. President, I ask that the Senate adopt H.R. 11001.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to commend the Senator from Arkansas and all of his colleagues on the fine job they have done in getting the IDA approved by the Congress and, I hope, by the administration; but I would not want the Record to close, and I am sure my friend from Arkansas would not want it to, either, without paying tribute to the magnificent efforts of the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], who first took up this matter when he was a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, who convinced Eugene Black, of the International Bank, that this was a sound measure, who convinced Douglas Dillon, who persuaded John Foster Dulles.

So finally, at the end of a long chain of events, reaching back to his original efforts, we find the measure finally becoming law.

I think the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] should be commended by all of his colleagues for his fine work. In saying that, I do not intend to derogate one bit from the fine work done by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

I wonder if my friend would not feel some regret about the amendment insisted upon by the House.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do, but under the exigencies of the situation, I strongly recommend that the bill be passed. The matter which is dealt with in that amendment may be dealt with in a separate bill. As a matter of fact, I think it is already underway. It cannot be passed at this session, but I talked to the Secretary of the Treasury, who also regrets it, and I am sure this is satisfactory with the administration. In

view of the problem we had on the floor here, I think it is much the wiser course to pass the bill and then rely upon a separate bill to remedy what needs to be taken care of.

Mr. CLARK. I am quite willing to take the judgment of the Senator from Arkansas, but I wonder if this will mean 1 year's delay in getting the provisions underway.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No. As a matter of fact, the Secretary feels that if we do not pass this bill, it will delay action. It provides for everything which was proposed except with reference to use of local currencies. The Secretary believes, and I also do, that very little could be done with it until next spring. This bill permits the organization to get underway, get organized, and so forth. I do not believe there will be any substantial delay in the procedure of getting the matter underway.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. This bill has our concurrence, certainly, and I am sure it has the concurrence of the Treasury and the administration. The modifications made by the House virtually make moot the sharp differences that were uttered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], and other Senators. This bill has been cleared.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 11001) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADJUSTMENTS IN ANNUITIES UNDER FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 1502.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1502) to provide for adjustments in the annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) the annuity of each person heretofore or hereafter retired who, on or before July 30, 1962, is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund shall be increased by 10 per centum.

(b) The annuity of each widow survivor annuitant who, on or before June 30, 1962, is receiving a survivor annuity from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund is hereby increased by 10 per centum, or so much in excess thereof as will enable any such widow to receive a minimum annuity of \$2,400 per annum.

(c) No increase provided by this section shall be computed on any additional annuity purchased with voluntary contributions pursuant to the provisions of section 881 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

(d) The increases provided by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first

month which begins more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act, or on the commencing date of the annuity, whichever is later.

SEC. 2. (a) Section 5 of Public Law 503, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. In any case where a participant under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System died before August 29, 1954, leaving a widow who is not entitled to receive an annuity under the System and who is not receiving benefits as a widow under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to grant such widow an annuity of \$2,400 per annum."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first month which begins more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, this bill passed the Senate last September,

and has just now been passed by the House, with an amendment. The Committee on Foreign Relations considered the amendment and approved it.

I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to Senate bill 1502.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator explain the nature of the House amendment?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I have in my hand a sheet which shows the comparison of the Senate bill with the House amendment. It is very complicated, but the net effect of the amendment is to reach the same increase provided by the Senate bill, which is 10 percent. There is no substantial difference in the result,

but the House approaches it in a different way.

The sheet which I have in my hand shows the comparison of the Senate bill with the House amendment. I shall put it in the RECORD for the information of the Senate.

I am assured by the experts that the House amendment does not in any way substantially change the provisions of the Senate bill, which, in effect, is to increase annuities of retired foreign service employees by 10 percent.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the comparison which was prepared by the Department of State be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparison of S. 1502 with the House amendment, June 2, 1960

Prepared by the Department of State

Senate bill	House amendment	Executive branch comments and staff notes
<p>86th Cong. 1st sess.</p> <p>S. 1502</p> <p>IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</p> <p>SEPTEMBER 11, 1959.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs</p> <p>AN ACT</p> <p>To provide for adjustments in the annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system.</p> <p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That (a) The annuity of each retired officer who, on August 1, 1959, is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, based on service which terminated on or before July 31, 1959, shall be increased by 10 per centum.</p> <p>(b) The annuity otherwise payable from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund to each survivor annuitant who, on August 1, 1959, is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity based on service which terminated on or before July 31, 1959, shall be increased by 10 per centum.</p> <p>(c) The increases provided by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall take effect on the first day of the first month which begins more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act.</p>	<p>86th Cong. 2d sess.</p> <p>S. 1502 [Rept. No. 1626]</p> <p>IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</p> <p>SEPTEMBER 11, 1959.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs</p> <p>MAY 18, 1960.—Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.</p> <p>[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]</p> <p>AN ACT</p> <p>To provide for adjustments in the annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system.</p> <p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That (a) the annuity of each person heretofore or hereafter retired who, on or before June 30, 1962, is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund shall be increased by 10 per centum.</p> <p>(b) The annuity of each widow survivor annuitant who, on or before June 30, 1962, is receiving a survivor annuity from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund is hereby increased by 10 per centum, or so much in excess thereof as will enable any such widow to receive a minimum annuity of \$2,400 per annum.</p> <p>(d) The increases provided by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first month which begins more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act, or on the commencing date of the annuity, whichever is later.</p>	<p>INCREASES IN OFFICER ANNUITIES</p> <p>The difference: The Senate version increases the annuities of retired officers by 10 percent based on service which terminated on or before July 31, 1959. The House version increased by 10-percent annuities now being received or which will begin on or before June 30, 1962. Executive branch position: The executive branch favors the House version for the reason that it is a little more favorable in that it will benefit those officers who must or will retire before they have had the opportunity for the 1958 pay raise to be fully reflected in the high five average salary rate used for computation of annuities.</p> <p>INCREASE IN SURVIVOR ANNUITIES</p> <p>The difference: The Senate version also increases survivor annuities by 10 percent based on service which terminated on or before July 31, 1959. The House amendment provides that widow survivor annuitants who on or before June 30, 1962, are receiving a survivor annuity, receive a 10 percent increase, or so much in excess as will enable her to receive a minimum of \$2,400. Department of State position: The House amendment will guarantee that no widow will receive less than \$2,400. This is compatible with sec. 6 of the Senate bill and sec. 2 of the House amendment, which provide for a \$2,400 grant to any widow, regardless of need or remarriage, who is not receiving any annuity under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system nor any benefits under the Employees' Compensation Act. As a matter of equity, the Department favors the House version if sec. 2 of the House amendment and sec. 6 of the Senate bill are enacted. This amendment has not been cleared with the Bureau of the Budget.</p> <p>EFFECTIVE DATE</p> <p>There is no essential difference in the effective dates provided by the two versions. The Senate version sets an overall effective date for immediate increases. The House amendment does likewise. Both versions provide an effective date for increases to future annuities as "commencing date of annuity."</p>

1960

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

13845

Comparison of S. 1502 with the House amendment, June 2, 1960—Continued

Senate bill	House amendment	Executive branch comments and staff notes								
<p>SEC. 2. The annuity of each retired officer who, on or after August 1, 1959, is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, based on service which terminated on or after August 1, 1959, shall be increased on the first day of the first month which begins more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:</p> <table><tr><td>Annuity commences between—</td><td>Annuity shall be increased by—</td></tr><tr><td>September 1, 1959, and June 30, 1960.....</td><td>6 per centum</td></tr><tr><td>July 1, 1960, and June 30, 1961.....</td><td>4 per centum</td></tr><tr><td>July 1, 1961, and June 30, 1962.....</td><td>2 per centum</td></tr></table>	Annuity commences between—	Annuity shall be increased by—	September 1, 1959, and June 30, 1960.....	6 per centum	July 1, 1960, and June 30, 1961.....	4 per centum	July 1, 1961, and June 30, 1962.....	2 per centum	Corresponding House amendment reflected in sec. 1(a)...	<p>FUTURE OFFICER ANNUITY INCREASES</p> <p>The difference:</p> <p>The Senate version provides for a gradually decreasing scale of percentage increases for annuities of officers beginning between the dates Sept. 1, 1959, and June 30, 1962.</p> <p>The House amendment provides a 10-percent increase to annuities which begin before June 30, 1962.</p> <p>Executive branch position:</p> <p>As stated in comments pertinent to sec. 1(a), the executive branch favors the House version for the reason that it is a little more favorable in that it will benefit those officers who must or will retire before they have had the opportunity for the 1958 pay raise to be fully reflected in the high five average salary rate used for computation of annuities.</p>
Annuity commences between—	Annuity shall be increased by—									
September 1, 1959, and June 30, 1960.....	6 per centum									
July 1, 1960, and June 30, 1961.....	4 per centum									
July 1, 1961, and June 30, 1962.....	2 per centum									
<p>SEC. 3. The annuity of any survivor annuitant who, on or after August 1, 1959, is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, based on service which terminated on or after August 1, 1959, shall be increased on the first day of the first month which begins more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:</p> <table><tr><td>Annuity commences between—</td><td>Annuity shall be increased by—</td></tr><tr><td>September 1, 1959, and June 30, 1960.....</td><td>6 per centum</td></tr><tr><td>July 1, 1960, and June 30, 1961.....</td><td>4 per centum</td></tr><tr><td>July 1, 1961, and June 30, 1962.....</td><td>2 per centum</td></tr></table>	Annuity commences between—	Annuity shall be increased by—	September 1, 1959, and June 30, 1960.....	6 per centum	July 1, 1960, and June 30, 1961.....	4 per centum	July 1, 1961, and June 30, 1962.....	2 per centum	Corresponding House amendment reflected in sec. 1(b)...	<p>FUTURE SURVIVOR ANNUITY INCREASES</p> <p>The difference:</p> <p>The Senate version provides for a gradually decreasing scale of percentage increases to annuities of survivors which commence between Sept. 1, 1959, and June 30, 1962.</p> <p>The House amendment provides a 10-percent increase in survivor annuities (or so much in excess thereof as will make the minimum annuity \$2,400) which commence before June 30, 1962.</p> <p>Department of State position:</p> <p>As stated in comments pertinent to sec. 1(b), the House amendment will guarantee that no widow receive less than \$2,400. This is compatible with sec. 6 of the Senate bill and, sec. 2 of the House amendment, which provide for a \$2,400 grant to any widow, regardless of need or remarriage, who is not receiving any annuity under the Foreign service retirement and disability system nor any benefits under the Employees' Compensation Act. As a matter of equity, the Department favors the House version if sec. 2 of the House amendment and sec. 6 of the Senate bill are enacted.</p> <p>This amendment has not been cleared with the Bureau of the budget.</p> <p>Amendment identical.</p>
Annuity commences between—	Annuity shall be increased by—									
September 1, 1959, and June 30, 1960.....	6 per centum									
July 1, 1960, and June 30, 1961.....	4 per centum									
July 1, 1961, and June 30, 1962.....	2 per centum									
<p>SEC. 4. No increase provided by the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be computed on any additional annuity purchased with voluntary contributions pursuant to the provisions of section 881 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.</p> <p>SEC. 5. Nothing contained in Public Law 85-882 shall operate to increase any annuity which commences on or after Sept. 1, 1959.</p>	<p>(c) No increase provided by this section shall be computed on any additional annuity purchased with voluntary contributions pursuant to the provisions of section 881 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended:</p> <p>No corresponding House amendment.</p>	<p>EFFECT ON PUBLIC LAW 85-882</p> <p>The difference:</p> <p>The Senate version would nullify Public Law 85-882 which grants on a graduated percentage scale increases to annuities which begin before June 30, 1962, and to certain future survivor annuities based on service which terminated prior to Jan. 31, 1958.</p> <p>The House version leaves undisturbed these increases and provides for an additional 10-percent increase to apply to annuities which begin before June 30, 1962.</p> <p>Executive branch position:</p> <p>The executive branch favors the more liberal treatment proposed in the House version, since it will be effective for a temporary period and will offer some relief to those persons who retire before they have had the opportunity for the 1958 pay raise to be fully reflected in the high 5 average salary rate used for computation of annuities.</p>								
<p>SEC. 6. Section 5 of Public Law 503, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended to read as follows:</p> <p>"SEC. 5. In any case where a participant under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system died before August 29, 1954, leaving a widow who is not entitled to receive an annuity under the system and who is not receiving benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to grant such widow an annuity of not to exceed \$2,400 per annum."</p> <p>Passed the Senate September 9 (legislative day, September 5), 1959.</p> <p>Attest:</p> <p>FELTON M. JOHNSTON, Secretary.</p>	<p>SEC. 2. (a) Section 5 of Public Law 503, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended to read as follows:</p> <p>"SEC. 5. In any case where a participant under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System died before August 29, 1954, leaving a widow who is not entitled to receive an annuity under the System and who is not receiving benefits as a widow under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to grant such widow an annuity of \$2,400 per annum."</p> <p>(b) The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first month which begins more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act.</p> <p>Passed by the Senate September 9 (legislative day, September 5), 1959.</p> <p>Attest:</p> <p>FELTON M. JOHNSTON, Secretary.</p>	<p>GRANTS TO WIDOWS</p> <p>The difference:</p> <p>The House amendment is identical to the Senate version except with respect to effective date. The Senate bill had not specified an effective date prospectively. The House amendment sets an effective date to agree with the date for immediate increases to annuities.</p> <p>Executive branch position:</p> <p>It is administratively desirable to provide a prospective effective date for new grants and increases to those grants already being received; therefore the executive branch favors the House version.</p>								

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arkansas to concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

ARTHUR E. COLLINS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 4826, for the relief of Arthur E. Collins.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing

No. 121—10

its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4826) for the relief of Arthur E. Collins, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. HART, and Mr. HRUSKA conferees on the part of the Senate.

TOMMY TADAYOSHI SHUTO
(TADAYOSHI TAKEDA)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendment of the House on Senate bill 2384, and the amendment of the House to Senate bill 2740.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2384) for the relief of Tommy Tadayoshi Shuto (Tadayoshi Takeda) which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding or-

13846

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

June 29

ders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bond, which may have issued in the case of Tommy Tadayoshi Shuto (Tadayoshi Takeda). From and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the said Tommy Tadayoshi Shuto (Tadayoshi Takeda) shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued.

JULIA SUKKAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2740) for the relief of Julia Sukkar, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bond, which may have issued in the case of Julia Sukkar. From and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the said Julia Sukkar shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, on March 28, 1960, and May 26, 1960, the Senate passed S. 2384 and S. 2740, to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to each beneficiary.

On June 21, 1960, the House of Representatives passed S. 2384 and S. 2740, each with an amendment to provide only for cancellation of outstanding deportation proceedings. Under each amendment, the beneficiaries will be permitted to remain in the United States, but they will not be able to proceed toward United States citizenship.

This has been cleared. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to the bills S. 2384 and S. 2740.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

The motion was agreed to.

MRS. MING-CHEN HSU (NEE NAI-FU MO)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 2941.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2941) for the relief of Mrs. Ming-Chen Hsu (nee Nai-Fu Mo), which were to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Ming-Chen Hsu shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of September 12, 1948.

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act for the relief of Ming-Chen Hsu."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, on June 2, 1960, the Senate passed S. 2941, to enable the wife of a lawful permanent resident of the United States, whose status was adjusted under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, to qual-

ify for nonquota status. This was the status granted to other alien spouses and parents similarly situated whose petitions granting second or third preference status were approved prior to January 1, 1959, under legislation enacted during the 1st session of the 86th Congress.

On June 21, 1960, the House of Representatives passed S. 2941, with amendments to provide that an adjustment be granted the lawful resident alien husband as of the date of his first entry into the United States, thus making him eligible to petition for naturalization, after which he would be in a position to confer nonquota status upon his spouse.

To prevent further separation of the family involved, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to S. 2941.

Mr. President, for the RECORD, this has been cleared.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

The motion was agreed to.

THE NIKE-ZEUS ANTIMISSILE MISSILE

Mr. HART. Mr. President, for a number of months, members of the Michigan delegation have been aware of the impending basic decision with regard to the Nike-Zeus test program. We held a meeting with Secretary of the Army Brucker on May 9 to discuss the implications on the defense of this Nation, as well as the effect of the decision on the Chrysler missile operations in Sterling township.

Following the meeting with Secretary Brucker, we asked for a meeting with the Secretary of Defense. That meeting was held in the Capitol this Monday, June 27. The attached letter from Secretary Brucker substantially sets forth the decisions and information relayed to us at that meeting.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 28, 1960.

HON. PHILIP A. HART,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HART: The Secretary of Defense has asked me to confirm the information relative to his decision on the Nike-Zeus test program which he outlined for you at our meeting with you and Congressmen FORD, CHAMBERLAIN, and O'HARA in the Capitol yesterday afternoon.

As Secretary Gates indicated at that time, the Nike-Zeus antimissile-missile system is being developed under a top national priority in order to conduct a full-scale test of its effectiveness. The Department of Defense originally approved a test plan calling for the use of Jupiter missiles fired from Johnston Island as targets for Nike-Zeus missiles fired from the installation now being constructed on Kwajalein Island. The initial testing was to be conducted with intermediate-range ballistic missiles to be followed later in the program by Jupiter missiles modified to simulate intercontinental ballistic missiles. Fifteen Jupiter IRBM's were ordered from the Chrysler Corp., the Jupiter contractor, to initiate this program. These firings were in turn to be supplemented by Nike-Zeus firings against ICBM

training missiles fired from Vandenberg Air Force Base which were to be attacked as targets of opportunity.

Earlier this year Dr. Herbert F. York, the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, proposed that the construction of launching facilities on Johnston Island and the Jupiter target missile program be canceled. He proposed as an alternate that Atlas ICBM's launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base be used to furnish all targets essential to the full-scale test of the Nike-Zeus system. Dr. York felt that such a program would satisfy the Nike-Zeus test objectives and at the same time provide valuable training for Strategic Air Command ICBM launching crews.

At Secretary Gates' request, the entire question of the Nike-Zeus test program was reviewed last month by a special committee of scientists convened by Dr. George Kistiakowsky, Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

As Secretary Gates indicated during yesterday's conference, he has personally reviewed Dr. York's recommendations, the findings of the highly qualified technical committee for which Dr. Kistiakowsky assumed responsibility, and the overall impact of the proposed cancellation of the Johnston Island construction and the Jupiter target missile program with great care. As a result of this review, he has concluded that the firing of Atlas ICBM target missiles from Vandenberg Air Force Base is technically preferable and has therefore directed the preparation of a new test program for the full-scale test of the Nike-Zeus system built around the use of ICBM's rather than around the Jupiters as previously planned. In accordance with this decision, the Department of the Army will cancel existing plans for construction on Johnston Island and must terminate the contract with the Chrysler Corp. for the production of 15 Jupiter target missiles at the Michigan Ordnance Missile Plant, Sterling Township, Mich. In connection with this latter action, the Army is currently reviewing carefully the degree of completion of the material which has been produced since this contract was signed in order to insure the best possible uses of the materials remaining. As Secretary Gates and I indicated to you yesterday, the Department of the Army intends to accomplish the termination of this contract as prudently as feasible in order to obtain all possible benefits from the \$7.5 million which have already been obligated under this program.

I assure you that Secretary Gates and I sincerely regret the impact of this decision on the employees of Chrysler and have exhausted without success every avenue to find uses for the Jupiter missiles in support of other programs. It is proposed to make public notification of this decision and initiate implementing action shortly after your receipt of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

WILBER M. BRUCKER,
Secretary of the Army.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, as the letter reflects, the cancellation of these Jupiter missile orders by the Army is bad news for many Michigan families. It is little consolation for them to know that there has been persistent bipartisan effort over many weeks by their representatives in Congress; efforts to insure every possible consideration being given to both the employment impact of this decision in Michigan, as well as determining if this was a correct decision, in the best interest of our Nation's defense.

Secretary Gates informed us on Monday that the President wanted the Michigan delegation to know that he had re-